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ETHERIDGE CAROLYN R
79 STATE 52119

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PAGE 01 STATE 052119
ORIGIN IO-15
INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 /016 R
36011
DRAFTED BY IO/ML:PWKRIEBEL
APPROVED BY IO:DMANGAN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/PDC/MR

REVIEWED BY *Amhley* DATE *10/9/80*

837
XDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE

TS AUTH. REASON(S)

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS ☐

DECLASSIFIED ☐ RELEASABLE ☒

RELEASE DENIED ☐

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

041302Z /41

002423

R 032029Z MAR 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
INFO USMISSION GENEVA 3882
UNCLAS STATE 052119
FOR FRC DELEGATION
FOLLOWING

REPEAT USUN NEW YORK 826 ACTION SECSTATE BANGKOK BELGRADE
BONN BUCHAREST CANBERRA COLOMBO DACCA HONG KONG JAKARTA
KINGSTON KUALA LUMPUR KUWAIT LAGOS LA PAZ LIBREVILLE LISBON
ONDON LUSAKA MANILA MOSCOW NEW DELHI OSLO OTTAWA PARIS PEKING
PRAGUE SINGAPORE TOKYO VIENTIANE WELLINGTON FEB 28:
QUOTE UNCLAS USUN NEW YORK 00826

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PORG, MOPS, UNSC, CB, CH, VM

SUBJECT: TEXT OF US STATEMENT IN THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ON SOUTHEAST ASIA, FEBRUARY 27.

1. (U-ENTIRE TEXT).

2. FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE US STATEMENT MADE
IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON SOUTHEAST ASIA FEBRUARY 27.

BEGIN TEXT:

IN RESPONSE TO SOME OF THE COMMENTS MADE IN THIS FORUM,
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I WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW THE U.S. POSITION, STARTING WITH
OUR NOVEMBER 1 LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
DRAWING THE COUNCIL'S ATTENTION TO THE BUILDUP OF FORCES
ON THE VIETNAMESE-KAMPUCHEAN FRONTIER:

-- PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING THIS LETTER, MY GOVERNMENT
PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY EXPRESSED ITS CONCERN THAT THE
TENSIONS APPEARED LIKELY TO EXPLODE INTO FULL-SCALE CON-
FLICT UNLESS SOMETHING WERE DONE TO DEFUSE THE
SITUATION. WE URGED EFFORTS DIRECTLY BETWEEN THE PARTIES
INVOLVED. WE SUGGESTED RECOURSE TO THE UNITED NATIONS --
AN ORGANIZATION CREATED FOR PRECISELY THIS PURPOSE. WE
URGED RESTRAINT ON ALL PARTIES.

-- AFTER THE VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON KAMPUCHEA, IT APPEARED
PROBABLE THAT THE FEARS WE HAD EARLIER EXPRESSED CON-
CERNING FURTHER ESCALATION WOULD PROVE TO BE CORRECT.
WE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED THE GOVERNMENTS DIRECTLY CON-
CERNED, URGING AN END TO THE VIETNAMESE ATTACK AND
CALLING FOR OTHERS NOT TO BECOME INVOLVED. MY PRESEN-
TATION HERE ON JANUARY 13 WARNED OF THE DANGERS OF WIDER
WAR AND URGED RESTRAINT ON ALL PARTIES. ON FEBRUARY 9,

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MY GOVERNMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT WHICH SAID IN PART,
"WE DO NOT WANT TO SEE ANY ESCALATION, AND WE ARE
SERIOUSLY CONCERNED THAT CONTINUED COMBAT BETWEEN
KAMPUCHEANS AND VIETNAMESE WILL LEAD TO AN EXTENDED
CONFLICT." THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED: "WE WOULD BE
SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER A CHINESE ATTACK ON VIETNAM.
WE REMAIN SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER THE CONTINUED
VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON KAMPUCHEA."

-- ON FEBRUARY 17, AS THE CHINESE ATTACK BEGAN, MY
GOVERNMENT APPEALED FOR A CHINESE WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM

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WHILE REITERATING ITS CALL FOR A VIETNAMESE WITHDRAWAL
FROM KAMPUCHEA. IN MY OWN STATEMENT LAST FRIDAY, I
RESTATE THAT THERE MUST BE RESTRAINT ON THE PART OF
THOSE INVOLVED AND THOSE WHO COULD POTENTIALLY BECOME
INVOLVED IN THIS CONFLICT. I URGED THAT THE COUNCIL
CONSIDER ACTIONS TO SLOW DOWN THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND TO SUBSTITUTE NEGOTIATION AND
MEDIATION FOR TENSIONS AND THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY
THERE. I HAVE REVIEWED THIS RECORD BECAUSE SOME HERE
HAVE STATED THAT THE VISIT OF DENG XIAOPING TO THE
UNITED STATES SERVED TO PROVIDE U.S. "CONSENT IF NOT
ENCOURAGEMENT" FOR THE CHINESE ATTACK.

-- THIS IS WHOLLY FALSE. AND WE STRONGLY RESENT SUCH
AN ASSERTION. PRESIDENT CARTER MADE CLEAR DIRECTLY TO
THE CHINESE VICE PREMIER OUR OPPOSITION TO ANY CHINESE
MILITARY ACTION. WHEN OUR EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE ATTACK
FAILED, WE IMMEDIATELY SPOKE OUT AGAINST IT, AND WE
BEGAN TO ASK FOR THIS MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL HAS REITERATED OUR OPPOSITION TO
CHINESE ACTIONS PUBLICLY IN BEIJING.

-- THE ATTACK ON KAMPUCHEAN TERRITORY HEIGHTENED THE
TENSIONS IN THE REGION, LEADING TO THE CHINESE ATTACK ON
VIETNAM. AS LONG AS THOSE TROOPS REMAIN IN KAMPUCHEA,
VIOLATING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UN CHARTER AND THE WILL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, TENSIONS WILL REMAIN
HIGH.

-- WE BELIEVE THAT VIETNAMESE FORCES SHOULD WITHDRAW
FROM KAMPUCHEA. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT CHINESE FORCES
SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM VIETNAM SINCE THEIR PRESENCE
FURTHER INCREASES TENSIONS IN THE REGION AND THE RISK OF
ESCALATION. IN BOTH CASES TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY HAS
BEEN VIOLATED AND FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES ARE IN THE
TERRITORY OF ANOTHER COUNTRY. BOTH STEPS ARE VITAL

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TO THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN THE AREA. ALL PARTIES
INVOLVED ARE BOUND TO ADHERE TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER
THE CHARTER WITHOUT ANY LINKAGE AND WITHOUT ANY

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QUALIFICATION. END TEXT.
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PAGE 01 BANGKO 01705 271303Z

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ACTION EA-09

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ISO-00 DMA-02 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PH-04

M-02 INR-07 L-03 NSAE-00 NSC-05 PA-01 PRS-01 SP-02

SS-15 USIA-06 IO-11 AID-05 SAM-01 /067 M
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R 271201Z JAN 76
FM AMEMBASSY BANGKOK
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7370
INFO AMCONGEN HONG KONG
AMEMBASSY PARIS

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE BANGKOK 1705

E. O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: PINS SREF CB

SUDJ: LARGE-SCALE KILLING OF FLEEING CAMBODIANS REPORTED

1. AP, WHICH MAINTAINS A STRINGER IN ARANYAPRATHET ON THE THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER, HEARD AND REPORTED FROM THERE JANUARY 26 THAT KC FORCES OPENED FIRE THAT MORNING ON ALMOST 300 CAMBODIANS FLEEING FROM BATTAMBANG PROVINCE WHO WERE ALMOST IN POSITION TO CROSS INTO THAILAND. CITING THAI BORDER OFFICIALS, AP SAID THAT ONLY TWELVE REFUGEES MANAGED TO ARRIVE IN ARANYAPRATHET AFTER A TEN-DAY WALK, ESTIMATING THAT THE KC KILLED "MORE THAN 200" IN THE GUNFIRE. THE SURVIVORS SAID THEY WOULD RATHER DIE THAN RETURN TO CAMBODIA, WHERE THEY "WERE USED LIKE ANIMALS WORKING IN THE FIELD."

2. AN OFFICIAL OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS COMMAND HAS CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OF THE STORY INDEPENDENTLY TO VOA.

3. CAMBODIANS INVOLVED IN RESISTANCE WHO ENTER PAILIN PROVINCE FROM TIME TO TIME TOLD EMOFFS JAN 25 THAT KC TROOPS ARE PARTICULARLY CONCENTRATED CLOSE TO THE BORDER TO HALT SUCH FLIGHTS OF PEOPLE, WHEREAS THEY ARE SPREAD VERY THINLY ELSEWHERE.

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4. COMMENT. WE HAVE NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AS REPORTED, ALTHOUGH WE SUSPECT THAT THE TWELVE REFUGEES WHO SUCCEEDED IN REACHING THAILAND WOULD NOT HAVE A VERY CLEAR IDEA AS TO HOW MANY OF THEIR NUMBER WERE ACTUALLY KILLED.
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PAGE 01 BANGKO 02200 031151Z

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ACTION EA-09

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CIAE-00 DODE-00 FM-04 H-02 INR-07 L-03

NSAE-00 NSC-05 PA-01 PRS-01 SP-02 SS-15 USIA-06 ORM-02

DMA-02 SAJ-01 SAM-01 OMB-01 AGR-05 /068 H
----- 025294

R 031126Z FEB 76
FM AMEMBASSY BANGKOK
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7606
INFO AMCONSUL UDORN

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E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: SREF, CB
SUBJECT: CONDITIONS IN CAMBODIA: REFUGEE COMMENTS
REF: BANGKOK 1705

1. IN SCREENING OF ARANYAPRATHET KHMER REFUGEE CAMP OFFICERS FROM THE EMBASSY REFUGEE SECTION HAVE IN THE PAST WEEK TALKED TO SEVERAL RECENT ARRIVALS FROM CAMBODIA. FOLLOWING IS THE ACCOUNT OF CAMBODIAN REFUGEE WHO ARRIVED IN ARANYAPRATHET ON JANUARY 27 AND WAS INTERVIEWED ON FEBRUARY 2.

2. SUBJECT IS AN 17 YEAR OLD MALE FROM CAUKKNONG VILLAGE IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN BATTAMBANG AND SISOPHON. ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 15, THE YOUNG PEOPLE FROM CAUKKNONG WHO WERE LIVING IN THEIR OWN DESIGNATED COMPOUND INVITED THEIR TWO KHMER ROUGE GUARDS TO EAT SOME CHICKEN WITH THEM. WHEN THE GUARDS APPROACHED, THE YOUNG PEOPLE SET UPON THEM WITH PIECES OF SHARPENED BAMBOO AND KILLED THEM. ABOUT 270 OF THE APPROXIMATELY 280 YOUNG PEOPLE THEN FLED ON FOOT TOWARDS THAILAND. ON ABOUT THE ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THEIR TREK, THE GROUP WAS AMBUSHED WHILE TRYING TO CROSS THE "LVEA RIVER" (PERHAPS THE HONGOL

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BOREY RIVER) IN THE VICINITY OF CHOMNON VILLAGE NEAR THE THAI BORDER. THE KHMER ROUGE OPENED FIRE KILLING ONE INSTANTLY AND THE GROUP DISPERSED. SUBJECT MADE IT INTO THAILAND THE FOLLOWING DAY WITH 55 OF HIS COMPATRIATES. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, ANOTHER GROUP OF 12 ARRIVED IN ARANYAPRATHET MAKING A TOTAL OF 67 KNOWN TO HAVE ARRIVED IN THAILAND. THE OTHER 203 REMAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR AND MAY HAVE BEEN THE CRIST FOR THE AP STORY OF JANUARY 26 ABOUT 200 REFUGEES BEING KILLED AS THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM CAMBODIA (AP STORY DESCRIBED REFTEL.

3. SUBJECT SAID THAT THE GROUP OF 270 HAD MANAGED TO STORE ONLY 5 KILOGRAMS OF RICE FOR EVERYBODY WANTING TO ESCAPE. THE GROUP WALKED ONLY AT NIGHT AND OTHER THAN THE AMBUSH DID NOT HAVE ANY CONTACT WITH THE KHMER ROUGE.

4. SUBJECT DESCRIBED THE ROUTING IN HIS VILLAGE AS CONSISTING OF A 12 AND A HALF HOUR DAY IN THE RICE FIELDS: FROM 5:00 A.M. TO 11:00 A.M., WITH A HALF HOUR LUNCH BREAK AND THEN RESUMPTION OF WORK FROM 11:30 A.M. TO 6:00 P.M. THE YOUNG PEOPLE LIVED IN A SEPARATE AREA FROM THE OTHER OLDER VILLAGER ABOUT A KILOMETER AWAY. THE KHMER ROUGE INSTITUTED THIS SEPARATION IN SEPTEMBER. THE OLDER PEOPLE DO RICE THRESHING MOSTLY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT. SUBJECT HAS NOT SEEN HIS PARENTS SINCE THE SEPARATION IN SEPTEMBER. THE VILLAGE OF OVER 300 FAMILIES IS GUARDED BY TWO OR THREE KHMER ROUGE GUARDS. SUBJECT HAD NOT WITNESSED ANY ATROCITIES BUT SAID THERE HAD BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN HIS VILLAGE. THOSE ARRESTED SIMPLY DISAPPEAR.

5. DAILY INDIVIDUAL RATION IN VILLAGE CONSISTS OF A SMALL CAN OF RICE. HARVEST HAS BEEN GOOD BUT BULK OF RICE IS BEING STORED IN ANOTHER VILLAGE UNDER KHMER ROUGE GUARD.
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AIRGRAM

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HANDLING

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MESSAGE REFERENCE NO.

JAN 32 AM 9:38.

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AORC/DA/WC TO:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO:

AMCONGEN HONG KONG
AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN
AMEMBASSY PARIS

AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE
CINCPAC HONOLULU

FROM:

AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

DATE: 25 JANUARY 1977

E.O. 11652:

N/A

TAGS:

PINT, CB

SUBJECT:

LIVE IN SOUTHERN CAMBODIA

FOR:

CINCPAC ALSO FOR POLAD

REF:

FBIS BK180330Y JAN 77

REF. DISSEMINATION

COM/ASST

ARA	CU	CA
ENG	HR	IO
NSA	PER	PM
SSI	CS	SY
AND	ADR	ACHV
CON	COO	COY
NSD	INT	LAO
NSA	NSC	OPIC
TAR	TRAV	USIA

SUMMARY

The reports of refugees arriving in Thailand who are originally from southern Cambodia are in most cases similar to refugee reports from the northwest of the country. In the south, 1976 saw fewer executions and more deaths from disease and malnutrition. The amount of land cultivated for rice production seemed to be at least equal to the area tilled the previous year, unlike some areas of the northwest, where it was considerably less.

INTRODUCTION

Loen Sing boat camp in Chanthaburi province has some 625 refugees, virtually all of whom arrived in Thailand from Viet-Nam by boat. Of this number, over 100 are Cambodians, all of whom have arrived during the past two months or so. Although usually having lived in Viet-Nam for varying periods of time since the fall of Cambodia, they are from the southern provinces of that country, of which--except for Koh Kong--we rarely hear. Their information, while not especially different from that reported in other parts of the country, helps to round out our picture of the situation.

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CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY

POL:TFC/dnb

MANAGED

ACQ/SSD

DISPATCH

GENERAL

Everyone is out in the fields in southern Cambodia, as everywhere. According to the refugees, such cities as Kampot and Kompong Som remain empty except for soldiers and, possibly, some laborers. One refugee, who was moved from Kampot after the Communist takeover to a location next to the railroad track close to Kompong Trach, fifty kilometers to the east, said that at the time he fled in August 1976, one train was operating in each direction daily on the railroad connecting Phnom Penh with Kompong Som.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Throughout the southern part of Cambodia, assuming that the sampling of refugees at Laen Sing was fairly representative, people appear to be grouped in settlements of approximately 1,000 persons. These settlements can probably be termed village cooperatives, since the entire community comprises one cooperative, in the nonvoluntary KC sense of the word. The life is correctly described as a communal life. The only individuality seems to exist within a family's living area. Otherwise, all meals are prepared and taken in common and all work is, of course, in common. Marriages are performed in large groups, rather than by individual couples. No one was aware of any re-education or prison camps in the south, nor did they know of any vestiges of open religious practice remaining.

Food and disease remain major problems. Although Acting Prime Minister Nuon Chea announced January 16 that "Each Cambodian has 312 kilograms of rice to eat per year" (ref), there was no one with whom we spoke at Laen Sing among those who had been in Cambodia in 1976 who remembered eating a plateful of rice during that year more than a few times, if at all. The usual meal, taken twice a day, consisted of a thin rice gruel. Mostly water, it would have mixed in it leaves and pieces of banana to give it some substance. Even during the late 1975-early 1976 harvest season, when rice was relatively plentiful, one almost never received plain rice. Most of the harvest was taken away to unknown destinations, as was the case in the northwest, as well. The norm is for three people to share a milk tin of the broth-like gruel, if there was not enough, six people would share it. Many people died in the south during 1976 from lack of food, particularly as it was coupled with constant work and disease.

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Disease has continued to be very widespread during the past year in the south. An ex-soldier who left Koh Kong province in November said that malaria and dysentery were major killers. There was also a number of deaths from excessive swelling of the legs, which is most likely a result of severe malnutrition, perhaps especially of a lack of protein (beri-beri?). It is rare, too, he said, that women succeeded in conceiving children. He and his wife tried but without result. Of his own four children, two had died since takeover.

WORK, WORK, WORK

In the south, as elsewhere in the country, life is a continuous process of working in the rice fields during part of the year and in digging or building irrigation canals or dams during the remainder of it, with no respite in between the two periods. With respect to the latter activity, people pointed out that they were not necessarily digging or building them well, in any sort of serious fashion, for the KC have no more engineering skills than the simplest farmer, concerning the proper way to construct these works. The KC emphasis is entirely on speed: dig one canal quickly and go on to another. The result was considerable wasted labor.

The man from the Kompeng Trach area described the organization of his village/cooperative, which others agreed was relatively similar to their own. The population of 1,000 persons was divided by families into units or krom of 15 to 20 families for purposes of working and living. One farmer among them, a non-KC, would be chosen to be in charge of the unit. Three or four krom would form a kong, over which a KC soldier would be placed in charge. He had, of course, the real authority, although he was relatively uneducated and devoid of any technical knowledge. Each morning, soldiers told the people where to go to work; they were under guard while working.

Interestingly, it seems to be the rule that families work together in the fields in the south, whereas in the northwest work teams seem often to be divided by sex. Although young children remain with their parents in the fields and in the settlements, teenagers--both male and female--are separated from the others and taken to a distant location, primarily to work, the KC telling their families that the youths are being taken to the organization or sanka. In Kampot, this affects young people between the ages of 12 and 30; in Koh Kong, it is for youths 12 years of age and above. Sometimes,

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they are permitted to visit their parents. However, the son of the Koh Kong man, two of whose children had already died, was taken from him nine months before our source fled and never returned to the settlement. While the youths work, they apparently study basic rules of communism, and there is speculation that they may be undergoing training to become soldiers, also.

The basic working day begins with wake-up at 4:30 A.M., proceeding to the field at 5:00 A.M., stopping to eat from 11:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M., then working again until 5:00 P.M. When there is moonlight, work continues from 6:00 to 9:00 P.M. When there is no light by which to work, people are not permitted out of their houses, unless the KC call a meeting. The working hours vary somewhat from place to place, leading to arguments among refugees when one is trying to describe them to an interviewer, until the refugees agree among themselves that KC administration is far from uniform throughout the country.

While some reports from the northwest during 1976 described the amount of land tilled as only 50% of that of the previous year, due to the general weakness of the people, reports from the south were very different. In Koh Kong, more land was reportedly tilled in 1976 than in 1975, and in Kampot province the amount of land cultivated was about the same. When he left in November, our main Koh Kong source said the rains in 1976 had been good, and the rice harvest should be quite abundant, although he predicted that if the KC adhere to past practice, they will haul away most of it.

GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

None of the refugees from southern Cambodia knew any KC officials who were not military. Their knowledge was limited to the sector level, at the highest. The Kampot sector, which includes Kompong Trach, is headed by Ta Chap, a soldier slightly over 40 years of age, who wears black pajamas. He has a military assistant for security affairs. The head of the village committee is a KC soldier, as well.

Two men from Koh Kong claimed that much of the province has been kept purposely empty, the only sectors being the districts of Thmar Sar (which, they insisted, is called Sector 101) and Thmar Bang. The Thmar Sar sector committee is reportedly headed by Nt Nt, whom they have never seen.

Among government services, the rudimentary health service which exists has only "natural medicines", whose effectiveness refugees scorn universally with derisive laughter. In the field of education, the Embassy has previously reported that in at least some parts of the northwest, some relatively pathetic efforts are made at teaching children to read and write. With no one from the south, could the reporting officer find anything comparable; there is simply no formal educational effort going on. Similarly, the adult illiteracy campaigns lauded on Radio Phnom Penh awakened no sign of recognition among these refugees.

The information service is slightly better developed. Meetings were reported held three times a week. One refugee from the central area of southern Cambodia reported that the lecturer at his village/cooperative's meetings was an illiterate KC mentioned in the village. Themes would always be the same: work, hatred of the Americans, self-reliance, independence, and people's democracy. No mention was made either of communism or of China. The lecturer would say that U.S.-manufactured goods were poorly made; yet the refugee remarked that KC were using American weapons or driving American trucks with the AID handclasp symbol still visible on them.

There was also knowledge of a mimeographed magazine of twenty pages distributed to the KC once a month. Its contents were said to be the same as those of Radio Phnom Penh. In Koh Kong, one could ask permission of the soldiers to read the magazine, which is possibly another indication of the slightly more carefree attitude which seems to have long characterized that province, as opposed to parts of the northwest where, if one indicated that he is literate, his life is in danger.

The supply of goods would seem to be virtually non-existent. Interestingly, people living next to the Vietnamese border are able to purchase goods secretly from the Vietnamese, reminiscent of more open trade at that border for many years in the past. The details of such trade are unknown. A Cambodian who lived in Viet-Nam's Chau Doc province until recently noted that the only boats passing through that province and across the border were very occasional Vietnamese government craft which went to Phnom Penh and unloaded cargoes of salt. The only other sources of salt that the country has is that which is purchased from Thailand and that produced in Kampot.

According to one source, distribution of the Kampot salt through much of the south is done very primitively, by means of bicycles. A villager on a bicycle will be instructed to

take a load of salt to cooperative X, which may be very far away. When he finally arrives at his destination, he will give the cooperative only three-fourths of the salt, it being a generally accepted practice for the cyclist to keep one-fourth for himself.

ADVISORY EFFORT

Unless he has particular knowledge of a seaport or factory area or lives near the railroad, it is rare that an average Cambodian sees foreigners in his rural existence. No one from southern Cambodia reported seeing or hearing of any Vietnamese, for example. The man living and working near the railroad at Kompong Trach said that some 16 PRC cadre would appear from time to time, seeming to be in charge of railroad maintenance. There were the only Chinese of whom he was aware in Kampot province. A man originally from Ream said that North Koreans were engaged in training naval personnel there, with Chinese technicians working with crews of naval patrol craft in Kompong Som. Otherwise, there was no knowledge of foreigners in the south.

MILITARY PRESENCE

As elsewhere, the KC military appear to be spread relatively thinly in the interior of the south. The men from Koh Kong, who lived seventy kilometers east of the Thai frontier, said they understood that soldiers were based mostly along the border. They claimed that there were generally between 14 and 20 KC who remained in their village, which is a fairly large number by contemporary KC standards to guard 1,000 people. The man living near Kompong Trach alleged that there were almost 100 soldiers in his area, most of whom were very young, ranging upwards from ten years of age. Despite Radio Phnom Penh claims that the soldiers work alongside the people, there was no evidence of this among the Laem Sing interviewees.

DISCIPLINE

Executions continue to some extent in Cambodia, judging from the comments of the southerners. The categories of people reportedly executed, particularly former soldiers and civil servants, are also reported in the south. The key question is whether the identity of that kind of person becomes known (and the Cambodians are very good at hiding their previous identity). However, the person who is lazy or too bright, is

were likely to be executed than any other. In mediocrity there is safety; it seems. In June, 1976, near Kompong Trach, a Cambodian watched seven ordinary people killed before everyone's eyes by being beaten on the backs of their necks in the rice field. Their "mistake" had been to complain about the food ration. The same source claimed that, in his village, if one did anything considered to be illegal, he was killed. Neither there nor elsewhere in the south were there reports that the KC were keeping a "little list" of those who committed errors, as has been mentioned in at least a few parts of the northwest. An "error" if discovered, means death in the south, refugees claimed.

In the Svay Rieng area and in other parts of the south, people to be eliminated are normally simply taken away, usually at night. Although their bodies are not often seen, the clothing they were wearing is invariably redistributed to the other villagers two to three days later, which can only mean that the owner is dead.

Reportedly, refugees noted that the families of persons who fled to Thailand or Viet-Nam had no problem in southern Cambodia. This is often, but not always, the case in the northwest, also. One of the Koh Kong refugees recalled that a woman and her children were all killed not long ago after they were caught trying to escape to Thailand.

RESISTANCE

Reports of resistance are not very numerous and are often hearsay. Thus, some Cambodians who lived inside the Vietnamese border told of hearing reports of activity on the other side of the frontier in Cambodia, sometimes attributed to the "White Cambodian" group. The man from Chau Doc denied that any Cambodian refugees go back into their country from there to wage resistance. The persons living near Kompong Trach heard last June that General Chantearangsey's forces killed a half-dozen KC in Kampot province.

CONCLUSION

There were two points on which all the southern refugees were in agreement. First, the KC executed more people in 1975 than in 1976. One man observed that people were more scared in 1976

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One can only wonder how long a population universally in weak condition, surviving on a diet neither balanced nor adequate, year after year, working without respite, can remain in that state and yet be productive. It is impossible to see how the leaders in Phnom Penh can succeed in reaching their goal of economic development and self-sufficiency through their continuing, slavish adherence to theory and, in practice, take no account of the human factor, as far as we are aware. Even in their plight, Cambodian refugees often joke of how much more food and better care KC devote to a buffalo than to a human being. This seems to sum up the present situation in Cambodia in a nutshell.

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APPROVED BY: IO/SA:EMICHAL

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INFO USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 0000

C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 270910

FOLLOWING REPEAT BANGKOK 30815 ACTION SECSTATE INFO HONG KONG
KUALA LUMPUR JAKARTA MANILA PARIS PEKING RANGOON SINGAPORE

VIENTIANE CINCPAC OCT 20:

QUOTE: C O N F I D E N T I A L BANGKOK 30815

CINCPAC FOR POLAD

EO 11652: GDS

TAGS: SREF, SHUM, PINS, PINT, CB

SUBJ: LIFE IN DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SUMMARY: INTERVIEWS WITH REFUGEES, WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY
IN THAILAND FROM NORTHWESTERN KAMPUCHEA, INDICATE THAT
LIVING CONDITIONS CONTINUE TO DETERIORATE. PRODUCTION
AND RATIONS ARE REPORTEDLY DOWN; EFFECTIVE MEDICINES
ARE UNAVAILABLE; AND AN ARDUOUS UNRELIEVED WORK
SCHEDULE IS THE NORM. TOUGH NEW CADRES IN THE NORTHWEST
ACCUSE THEIR PREDECESSORS, NOW EXECUTED, OF BEING
"INSUFFICIENTLY RED" AND THEREFORE UNABLE TO FEED THE
POPULATION. APPARENTLY REFLECTING POL POT'S PARANOIA
ABOUT VIETNAMESE SUBVERSION, ALL KHMER KROM (KHMER
WHO LIVED IN VIETNAM) ARE REPORTEDLY BEING EXECUTED.

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FEW YOUTHS ARE BEING DRAFTED FROM THE "UNTRUSTWORTHY
NORTHWEST," AND REFUGEES ARE AWARE OF ONLY OCCASIONAL
TRANSFERS OF SOLDIERS FROM THE WESTERN TO THE
VIETNAMESE FRONT. THEY REPORT NO UPRISINGS. DESPITE
REFUGEE CLAIMS THAT THE KHMER PEOPLE ARE TOO TERRORIZED
TO REVOLT, SUPPORT FROM THE KHMER PEOPLE IS NOT RPT NOT
ONE OF POL POT'S STRONG CARDS IN DEALING WITH HIS TROU-
BLES. END SUMMARY.

LIVING CONDITIONS

1. "PEOPLE DO NOT EXPECT THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA TO
GET BETTER. PEOPLE HAVE NO HOPE AT ALL," A KHMER REFU-
GEE IN BURIRAM, THAILAND, TYPICALLY TOLD US LAST WEEK.
"IN 1975," THE FORMER ENGINEER FROM BATTAMBANG PROVINCE
SAID, "WE THOUGHT NEXT YEAR IT WOULD BE BETTER;
EACH YEAR HAS BEEN THE SAME. BUT IT HAS NOT GOTTEN
BETTER. WE HAVE LOST FAITH IN THE KHMER ROUGE PROMISES.
IT HAS JUST GOTTEN WORSE, THE CUOPLE ARE NOW DESPERATE,

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AND OUR DESPERATION IS COMPOUNDED BY THE FEAR OF DEATH. WITHOUT THIS FEAR, WE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE STAYED IN KAMPUCHEA. WE HATE TO LEAVE EVERYTHING, OUR FAMILIES AND OUR HOMES, BUT THOSE WHO HAVE A BLACK MARK IN THEIR LIVES LIVE IN PERPETUAL FEAR. I HAVE BEEN ASKED REPEATEDLY TO WRITE AND REWRITE MY BIOGRAPHY. LATELY, THEY STARTED ASKING ME WHAT I OWNED: HOW MANY CARS?, HOW MANY HOUSES?, ETC. I BECAME TERRIFIED. AS FOR THE PROSPECTS, THE PURGES WILL CONTINUE, THE KHMER ROUGE WILL BECOME MORE AND MORE SELECTIVE EVEN IN DEALING WITH WORKERS, THEY WILL UTILIZE THE YOUNG AND GET RID OF OLDER PEOPLE. WE CAN'T EVEN SPEAK ABOUT ANY OF THIS. WE CAN'T EVEN

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ASK FOR MORE FOOD.

2. THE SAME THEMES ARE HEARD OVER AND OVER IN INTERVIEWS WITH KHMER REFUGEES IN THAILAND, WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY FROM THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES OF KAMPUCHEA. THEY SPEAK ALMOST UNIFORMLY OF WORSENING CONDITIONS, SUCCESSIVELY WORSE HARVESTS, LESS FOOD, OF UNRELIEVED LONG DAYS OF HARSH WORK. A LECTURE ON INCREASING PRODUCTION FILLS THE BREAK EACH TEN DAYS. A FILM ON THE PRK PLA DEFENSE OF AN ISLAND (POSSIBLY THE PARACELS) SEEN ONCE, MONTHS AGO, WAS THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT. FAMILIES REMAIN SEPARATED. ONE REFUGEE SCOFFED AT CLAIMS BY POL POT THAT THE POPULATION WOULD REACH 15 TO 20 MILLION BY 1985. "WHAT THEY ARE DOING IS THE OPPOSITE," HE SAID. "HUSBANDS AND WIVES CAN'T LIVE TOGETHER. FEW CHILDREN ARE BORN. THERE ARE LOTS OF MISCARRIAGES. THE VERY SICK RELY ON "REVOLUTIONARY DOCTORS" WITHOUT TRAINING, WHO DISPENSE PILLS MADE FROM LOCAL HERBS. CHLOROQUIN FROM THE PRC HAS HELPED SUPPRESS MALARIA, WHICH WAS RAMPANT, BUT YOU ARE ONLY ENTITLED TO A RATION OF 7 SUCH PILLS WHEN YOU ARE SHAKING AND FEVERISH.

3. REFUGEES CLAIM THAT WORSE HARVESTS AND LESS FOOD TO EAT RESULT FROM COMMON PROBLEMS. TOO FEW PEOPLE REMAIN, AND THE ONES STILL ALIVE ARE TOO WEAK TO WORK, SAID AN EX-FANK MILITARY POLICE LIEUTENANT WHO SAID HE USED TO ESCORT U.S. AMBASSADOR THOMAS ENDERS AROUND PHNOM PENH AND WHO, TO HIDE HIS IDENTITY AFTER THE KHMER ROUGE TAKEOVER, VOLUNTEERED TO JOIN A TEAM OF SEVEN TO MAKE FERTILIZER FROM HUMAN EXCREMENT. KHMER ROUGE STUPIDITY IS ANOTHER COMMON THEME. "ONE FINE FERTILE PLOT WAS TURNED INTO A RESERVOIR, AND PLACES WHERE WE TRADITIONALLY RAISED GOOD FLOATING RICE, ARE NOW USED FOR TRANSPLANTING RICE, SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING PRODUCT. ONE REFUGEE SAID. RICE GROWING AREAS NEAR THE BORDERS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FOR FEAR

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THE PEOPLE WOULD ESCAPE, OTHER REFUGEES SAY.
PURGES

4. THE NEW KHMER ROUGE CADRES WHO ARRIVED IN JUNE, 1978, IN PREAH NET PREAY DISTRICT OF BATTAMBANG PROVINCE CLAIMED DIFFERENT REASONS FOR FALLING PRODUCTION. NEW CADRE ACCUSED THE OLD CADRES OF "TREASON" AND OF BEING "INSUFFICIENTLY RED" BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT RICE FOR THE PEOPLE. THEIR TREASON WAS COMPOUNDED, NEW CADRES CHARGED, SINCE "BEFORE LIBERATION, RICE WAS ABUNDANT."

5. WHOLESALE PURGES OF THE KHMER ROUGE ADMINISTRATION CADRES REPORTEDLY OCCURRED IN THE NORTHWEST EARLY IN 1977 AND AGAIN IN JUNE, 1978. THE TOUGH NEW CADRES CAME MOSTLY FROM KOMPONG CHHNANG PROVINCE. THEY ALSO BROUGHT NEW KHMER ROUGE SOLDIERS. NEW CADRES AND SOLDIERS ARE MOSTLY CHAMS (MUSLIMS), ACCORDING TO SEVERAL REFUGEES. THE NEW WAVE ALSO BROUGHT ALONG THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES FROM KOMPONG CHHNANG. BEFORE FLEEING, REFUGEES HEARD THAT 30,000 "OLD CAMBODIANS" WERE MOVING TO BATTAMBANG TO FARM. REFUGEES ASSUME THAT THE GROUP WILL BE FILLERS IN AN AREA WHERE THE POPULATION HAS DIMINISHED STEADILY AND THAT THEY ARE ALSO CONSIDERED MORE RELIABLE THAN THE FORMER INHABITANTS.
EXECUTIONS

6. IN ADDITION, EXECUTIONS OF THOSE DISCOVERED TO HAVE BEEN FORMER LONG NOB SOLDIERS, GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES,
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TEACHERS, STUDENTS, ENGINEERS, AND TECHNICIANS REPORTEDLY CONTINUE. THE RANKS OF THOSE "ENTITLED TO EXECUTION," AS ONE REFUGEE TOLD US, HAVE BEEN JOINED SINCE MID-SUMMER BY KHMER KROM (KHMER WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN VIETNAM). A REFUGEE FROM PREAH NET PREAH IN BATTAMBANG SAID THAT 2000 KHMER KROM WERE EXECUTED IN JULY AND AUGUST. ANOTHER REFUGEE FROM NEAR SISAPHON SAID THAT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, A KHMER KROM, WAS ACCUSED OF BEING A VIETNAMESE. HE, THE REFUGEE'S SISTER AND THEIR THREE SMALL CHILDREN WERE KILLED.

7. WHEN THE NEW CADRES ARRIVED IN JULY IN ANOTHER DISTRICT, PEOPLE WERE TOLD NOT TO BE AFRAID. ONLY VIETNAMESE WERE BEING ROUNDED UP, THEY WERE TOLD. THEN FOR TEN CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN JULY, 30 TO 50 FAMILIES WERE TAKEN AWAY EACH NIGHT TO THE "DISTRICT HALL." MOST, THE REFUGEE THOUGHT, WERE KHMER KROM, NOT VIETNAMESE. ALL THEIR BELONGINGS WERE ORDERED LEFT BEHIND. BELONGINGS WERE CONFISCATED AND REDISTRIBUTED TO OTHER PEOPLE. EVERYONE ASSUMED THEY WERE EXECUTED.

8. POINTING UP THE HARSHER MANNER OF THE NEW CADRES,

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ANOTHER REFUGEE NOTED THAT BEFORE 1978, THE KHMER ROUGE CADRES TALKED ABOUT "REFORMING" PEOPLE. NEW CADRES TALK ABOUT "TURNING ENEMIES OF THE REGIME INTO FERTILIZER." CADRES NO LONGER WARNED PEOPLE ABOUT STEALING; THEY JUST "TURNED THEM INTO FERTILIZER," ONE REFUGEE RECOUNTED. ONE SU' FELLOW IN ANOTHER VILLAGE WAS NAMED SOUK. A FORMER STUDENT, WHO JUST ARRIVED IN THAILAND, TOLD US THAT AFTER SOUK STOLE THREE PUMPKINS TO EAT, HE WAS BROUGHT INTO THE CENTER OF THE VILLAGE. THE STUDENT WATCHED SOUK CHOPPED TO DEATH WITH HATCHETS. SOUK'S BODY WAS LEFT ON DISPLAY. "FOOD WAS SCARCE, AND THE PEOPLE HAD TO BE WARNED ABOUT STEALING THE FOOD THEY RAISED," A CADRE EXPLAINED.

9. THE EX-FERTILIZER MAKER SADTHAT THE SITE AT PREY KOUKTRACH, WHERE HUNDREDS OF OFFICERS FROM THE LON NOL

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REGIME WERE EXECUTED AND BURIED IN MAY 1975, IS AGAIN BEING USED AS A GRAVESITE. THE OLD GRAVES ARE BEING DUG UP BY CHILDREN AND THE BONES ARE EMPLOYED TO MAKE ASHES WHICH CAN BE USED AS FERTILIZER. RECENTLY EXECUTED KHMER ARE BEING BURIED ON THE SITE.

10. FURTHER AFIELD, A 65-YEAR OLD FARMER FROM POPEL VILLAGE IN SIEM REAP PROVINCE, TAKEN OVER BY THE KHMER ROUGE IN 1973, SAID THAT LIVING CONDITIONS BECAME MUCH MORE DIFFICULT AFTER THE KHMER ROUGE TAKEOVER, BUT HE HAD NO TROUBLE WITH THE KHMER ROUGE SINCE HE HAD NEVER OPPOSED THEM. HOWEVER, HE SAID, THE VILLAGE CHIEF AND HIS LIEUTENANTS WERE "ELIMINATED" FOR TREASON. IN EARLY 1978, THE PEOPLE OF POPEL WERE TOLD THAT THE ENTIRE VILLAGE WOULD BE MOVED. THIRTY FARMERS LEFT FOR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES TO BORROW CARTS TO HAUL THEIR BELONGINGS. ALL THIRTY WERE KILLED WITH M-79'S FOR "TRYING TO ESCAPE." TWO MONTHS AFTER THE VILLAGERS REACHED A NEW DESTINATION FARTHER FROM THE THAI BORDER, THE OLD FARMER DECIDED TO FLEE BECAUSE HE "SAW TOO MANY PEOPLE TIED UP AND CARRIED AWAY. I WAS AFRAID I WOULD BE ELIMINATED, SINCE I AM OLD AND CANNOT WORK WELL. THE OLD AND YOUNG ARE KILLED," HE ADDED, "BURIED UNDER COCONUT TREES, WHERE THE BODIES DECOMPOSE AND SERVE AS FERTILIZER."

WAR WITH VIETNAM

11. DURING THESE RECENT INTERVIEWS, THERE WAS GREATER AWARENESS AMONG KHMER REFUGEES OF KAMPUCHEA'S DIFFICULTIES WITH VIETNAM. FEW REFUGEES SAY THAT THERE HAS BEEN A THINNING OF KHMER ROUGE SOLDIERS FROM THEIR AREAS SINCE THE FIGHTING WITH THE VIETNAMESE INTENSIFIED.

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FIED. ONE HAD HEARD THAT "SOME" TROOPS FROM SISOPHON WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE EAST TO FIGHT. REFUGEES REPORT THERE HAVE BEEN FOR A LONG TIME ONLY A FEW KEMER ROUGE IN THE VILLAGES. NONE IS ASSIGNED REGULARLY TO THE VILLAGES, BUT 10-20 OCCASIONALLY PASS THROUGH ON PATROLS.

ESCAPE

12. REFUGEES SAY THAT IT IS FAIRLY EASY TO GET ALMOST TO THE BORDER IF YOU AVOID POPULATED AREAS. KHMER ROUGE SOLDIERS ARE APPARENTLY STATIONED NEAR THE BORDER. REFUGEES SAY THAT THERE ARE A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF ESCAPE ROUTES. THESE ROUTES ARE GUARDED REGULARLY BY SOLDIERS WHO MOW ASPIRING REFUGEES DOWN WITH MACHINE GUNS. SINCE THE ROUTES ARE KNOWN AND GUARDED, ESCAPE IS EASIER AT NIGHT. ALTHOUGH THE KHMER REFUGEES ARE OVERWHYMLINGLY MALE, SOME OF THE RECENT ARRIVALS SAY THAT WOMEN TRY TO ESCAPE TOO, BUT FEW MAKE IT. ONE ESTIMATED THAT

ONLY TWO OF TEN SUCCEED. OSAME REFUGEE

-8\$ 5#-5 #3 (.32 9* 100 MEN TRYING TO ESCAPE WHEN HE DID AND ONLY 9 MADE IT. OF ANOTHER GROUP WHICH TRIED TO ESCAPE TOGETHER, HE SAID, ONLY ONE OF NINETEEN SUCCEEDED. SEVERAL REFUGEES CLAIMED THAT THERE ARE "HUNDREDS" OF KHMER HIDING IN THE JUNGLES NEAR THEIR VILLAGES, WHO HAVE NOT YET WORKED UP THE NERVE TO TRY TO CROSS THE BORDER. THEY CANNOT RETURN TO THEIR VILLAGES, SINCE THEY WOULD BE EXECUTED FOR HAVING TRIED TO ESCAPE. REFUGEES HAVE HEARD THAT THE KHMER ROUGE HAVE HUNTED DOWN AND ATTACKED ASPIRING REFUGEES HIDING NORTH OF PHNOM SROK NEAR BENG AND TO TUNG THGNAI (SIC).

CONSCRIPTION AND UPRISINGS

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13. DESPITE LOSSES ON THE VIETNAMESE FRONT, REFUGEES HAVE HEARD OF THE CONSCRIPTION OF VERY FEW YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE ARMY FROM NORTHWESTERN KAMPUCHEA. THE FARMER FROM THE KHMER ROUGE VILLAGE RECALLED THREE "ILLITERATE 13-15 YEAR OLDS" WHO WERE DRAFTED A FEW MONTHS AGO. THE THREE WERE LATER RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE AND EXECUTED, THE REFUGEE SAID, "BECAUSE WE WERE TOLD, THEY WERE NOT GOOD SOLDIERS." ANOTHER REFUGEE HAD HEARD THAT SEVERAL MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS OF A MOBILE YOUTH GROUP WERE INTEGRATED INTO THE ARMY. THE REFUGEE'S OVERALL IMPRESSION WAS THAT MOST PEOPLE IN THE NORTHWEST WERE "NEW KHMER" AND WERE CONSIDERED, THEREFORE, "NOT TRUSTWORTHY" BY THE REGIME.

14. THESE REFUGEES REPORT NO UPRISINGS IN THEIR AREAS. OCCASIONALLY, SINGLE INDIVIDUAL KHMER ATTACK OR KILL A KHMER ROUGE CADRE. IN RETALIATION, THE ATTACKER AND

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HIS FAMILY ARE ELIMINATED. REFUGEES SAY THAT FEAR OF REPRISALS AGAINST FAMILIES AND THE OMNIPRESENCE OF "SPIES" KEEP THEM FROM REBELLING.

VOA

15. AS A FINAL ITEM, FEW KHMER REFUGEES WITH WHOM WE HAVE TALKED DURING THE PAST YEAR HAVE KNOWN OF PRIVATE RADIOS STILL USED IN KAMPUCHEA. ALL RADIOS WERE CONFISCATED IN 1976. VILLAGE CHIEFS USUALLY HAVE A RADIO, THROUGH WHICH BROADCASTS FROM RADIO PHNOM PENH ARE OCCASIONALLY HEARD BY ORDINARY FOLKS OVER A PA SYSTEM. PENALTIES FOR BEING CAUGHT WITH A RADIO ARE SEVERE. MOST REFUGEES SAY THAT YOU WOULD BE EXECUTED IF CAUGHT. ONE OF THE CURRENT GROUP OF INTERVIEWEES KNEW OF TEN

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PERSONS CAUGHT IN 1976 IN TAKEO PROVINCE LISTENING TO VOA. THE TEN WERE SUMMARILY EXECUTED. ANOTHER SAID A FORMER TEACHER AND PROFESSOR IN BATTAMBANG HAD RADIOS. THEY HAD HEARD ON VOA OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S STATEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ALSO KNEW OF THE OSLO MEETING LAST SPRING ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN KAMPUCHEA. THE NEWS MADE THE PEOPLE FEEL BETTER, BUT HAD NO REAL EFFECT, THE REFUGEE COMMENTED. BOTH THE TEACHER AND THE PROFESSOR TRIED TO FLEE TO THAILAND AND WERE KILLED EN ROUTE.

16. COMMENT: THESE INTERVIEWS REPRESENT SPARCE SAMPLING FROM ONLY THE LIMITED AREA OF NORTHWESTERN KAMPUCHEA. NEVERTHELESS, THEY RESEMBLE IN GENERAL MANY DOZENS OF OTHERS WE HAVE HEARD THROUGH THE YEAR. THEY ARE ALSO REMARKABLY SIMILAR TO THE INTERVIEWS BROADCAST ON RADIO HANOI WITH REFUGEES AND SOLDIERS FROM THE EASTERN REGION OF KAMPUCHEA. OUR INTERVIEWS POINT UP A TREND OF WORSENING LIVING CONDITIONS, REDUCED PRODUCTION, CONTINUED ABSENCE OF EFFECTIVE MEDICINES, ARDUOUS WORK, NO HUMAN OR POLITICAL RIGHTS, ARBITRARY, CAPRICIOUS AND WIDESPREAD EXECUTIONS FOR THE SLIGHTEST INFRINGEMENT OR CRITICISM OF THE NEW REGIME AND ITS POLICIES. MASS EXECUTION OF KHMER KROM IS A NEW DEVELOPMENT. DESPITE CONDITIONS, ALMOST ALL REFUGEES CLAIM THAT THE REASON FOR THEIR DECISION TO FLEE WAS THAT THEY KNEW OR SUSPECTED THAT THEY WERE SLATED FOR EXECUTION. THEIR MOODS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY DESPERATION. THESE PEOPLE ARE TRAUMATIZED, DEEPLY DESPAIRING, AND TOTALLY DISILLUSIONED WITH THE PROMISES OF THE REGIME. THEY CLAIM TO BE TOO TERRORIZED AND FEARFUL OF RETALIATION AGAINST THEIR FAMILIES TO REBEL. DESPITE THESE ASSERTIONS, WE BELIEVE THAT SUCH PEOPLE COULD BE SPARKED TO REVOLT AND THEY CANNOT BE COUNTED UPON TO SUPPORT THE POL POT REGIME AGAINST ANY INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL THREAT. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY HAVE NO DESIRE TO BE RULED BY THE

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VIETNAMESE AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED THEIR ALLIES.

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7161
INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK PRIORITY
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AMEMBASSY CANFERRA PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY DACCA PRIORITY
USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY
AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY KUWAIT PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY LAGOS PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY LA PAZ PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY LIEREVILLE PRIORITY
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AMEMBASSY OSLO PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY
USLO PEKING PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY PRAGUE PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY
AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY BONN FOR DEPUTY SECY CHRISTOPHER

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PORG, UNSC, SB, VM

SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL INVITES GDR REP SIHANOUK TO
PARTICIPATE IN KAMPUCHEAN DISCUSSION

REF: USUN 0090

1. SUMMARY: DURING FIRST SESSION OF SECURITY COUNCIL
ON KAMPUCHEAN COMPLAINT AGAINST VIETNAM, JANUARY 11,
SC WITHOUT VOTE ADOPTED AGENDA AND APPROVED REQUEST
OF KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION LED BY PRINCE SIHANOUK TO
PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 37. (I.E. AS
GOVT REPRESENTATIVE). SOVIET MOTION, FOLLOWING ADOPTION

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OF AGENDA, TO ADJOURN MEETING UNTIL REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
REP COULD ARRIVE TO TAKE PART WAS DEFEATED 2-13-0.
END SUMMARY.

2. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON KAMPUCHEAN COMPLAINT
OPENED JAN 11 WITH SOVIET AMB TROYANOVSKY'S OBJECTION
TO APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA ON GROUNDS THAT
REQUEST FOR MEETING CAME FROM PEOPLE WHO DID NOT
REPRESENT KAMPUCHEA AND THAT SC CONSIDERATION OF THIS
QUESTION WOULD BE UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL
AFFAIRS OF A MEMBER STATE. PRC AMB CHEN COUNTERED
IN SUPPORT OF GDK REQUEST FOR SC CONSIDERATION OF
"NAKED AGGRESSION" BY VIETNAM AND URGED IMMEDIATE
ADOPTION OF AGENDA. AFTER CZECH STATEMENT IN SUPPORT
OF SOVIET POSITION, SC PRESIDENT MILLS (JAMAICA) NOTED
THAT HE HAD ASCERTAINED VIEWS OF MEMBERS DURING
CONSULTATIONS. VIEWS JUST EXPRESSED IN MEETING WOULD

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BE REFLECTED IN RECORDS. HE ASKED IF HE COULD ASSUME
NO OBJECTION TO ADOPTION OF AGENDA, TO WHICH THERE WAS
NO RESPONSE AND AGENDA WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT VOTE.

3. PRESIDENT NOTED REQUEST RECEIVED FROM KAMPUCHEAN
DELEGATION LED BY PRINCE SIHANOUK TO PARTICIPATE IN SC
DEBATE AS GDK REP UNDER RULE 37 (S/13019) AND LETTER
FROM VIETNAMESE MISSION TRANSMITTING TELEGRAM FROM FENG
SAMRIN OPPOSING SC MEETING BUT REQUESTING PARTICIPATION
UNDER RULE 37, IF SUCH MEETING HELD, OF "FONMIN" HUN SEN
AS REPRESENTATIVE OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY
COUNCIL (S/13020). TROYANOVSKY, SUPPORTED BY
CZECH, RAISED "POINT OF ORDER" AND MOVED ADJOURNMENT
UNTIL ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S
REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (KPRC) DELEGATION. MOTION
(WHICH UNDER RULES REQUIRES IMMEDIATE VOTE WITHOUT
DEBATE) WAS DEFEATED 2(USSR, CZECH) - 13 - 0.

4. TROYANOVSKY THEN TOOK FLOOR TO OPPOSE ANY
PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL BY SIHANOUK DELEGA-
TION AND TO ARGUE THAT REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL REPS WERE
THE ONLY GENUINE REPS OF PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA WITH
RIGHT TO REPRESENT THEIR GOVT IN SC AND OTHER UN ORGANS.
HE NOTED IN COURSE OF STATEMENT THAT NATIONAL FRONT
GOVT HAS STATED "ITS READINESS TO ACCEPT THE OBLIGATIONS
OF THE CHARTER."

5. AMB CHEN ASSERTED THAT POL POT GOVT WAS SOLE
KAMPUCHEAN GOVT AND WAS SO RECOGNIZED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
SIHANOUK DEL, HE SAID, HAD SUBMITTED CREDENTIALS
WHICH HAD BEEN ACCEPTED AS VALID AND IN GOOD FORM.
HE SUPPORTED PARTICIPATION OF SIHANOUK DELEGATION UNDER
RULE 37 AS SOLE LEGAL REP OF GDK AND STRONGLY OPPOSED
ANY PARTICIPATION OF REPS OF "PUPPET
ORGANIZATION" WHO REPRESENTED ONLY "LACKEYS" OF VIETNAM.

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INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY BONN IMMEDIATE

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USMISSION GENEVA PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY JAKARTA PRIORITY

AMCONSUL HONG KONG PRIORITY

AMEMBASSY KINGSTON PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY KUWAIT PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY PARIS PRIORITY

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AMEMBASSY BONN FOR DEPUTY SECY CHRISTOPHER

CHEN ALSO CHALLENGED AUTHENTICITY OF TELEGRAM SUBMITTED

BY SRV ON BEHALF OF KPRC. POINTING OUT THAT IT WAS

TYPED ON RCA FORM BUT CARRIED NONE OF USUAL DATA

(DATE-TIME GROUP, ETC.) AND PURPORTED TO COME FROM

PHNOM PENH, A CITY WHICH WITH RCA HAD NO

COMMUNICATIONS.

6. CZECHOSLOVAKIA (HULINSKY) SUPPORTED PARTICIPATION

OF KPRC DEL UNDER RULE 37 AND OPPOSED HEARING

"PRIVATE PERSON" CLAIMING TO REPRESENT NON-EXISTENT

GOVT. U.S. AMB YOUNG NOTED APPROVAL OF AGENDA THAT

REFERRED TO GDK TELEGRAM REQUESTING SC MEETING TO

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DISCUSS ITS COMPLAINT. COUNCIL SHOULD, THEREFORE, MOVE TO HEAR WITHOUT DELAY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVT WHICH REQUESTED THE MEETING. THERE WOULD BE AMPLE TIME FOR ANY OTHERS TO BE HEARD AT LATER TIME.

7. KUWAITI PERMREP (BISHARA) STATED SITUATION WAS "TRAGIC AND COMIC... ROME IS BURNING AND WE FIDDLE. CHILDREN ARE MUTILATED, WOMEN WIDOWED AND PEOPLE KILLED..." WHILE COUNCIL "HAGGLES OVER NON-ESSENTIALS." HE SUPPORTED THE PARTICIPATION OF SIHANOUK UNDER SC RULE 37 AS REP OF LEGAL GOVT OF KAMPUCHEA. BANGLADESH (KAISER) SHARED BISHARA'S SENTIMENTS, AND STATED HIS DELEGATION HAD NO HESITATION IN SUPPORTING COUNCIL INVITATION TO SIHANOUK AS REP OF LEGAL KAMPUCHEAN GOVT.

8. SC PRES THEN STATED THAT, IN THE SPIRIT OF STATEMENTS BY DELS IN PRELIMINARY PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS AND IN THIS MEETING, HE PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF REQUEST OF GOK

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DELEGATION CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT S/13019 TO BE HEARD. THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO HIS PROPOSAL. COUNCIL THEN RECESSED FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR TO PERMIT SECRETARIAT TO PREPARE SYG'S REPORT ON CREDENTIALS OF SIHANOUK DEL. WHEN SC RECONVENED, THE REPORT (S/13021) WAS APPROVED WITHOUT DISCUSSION OR VOTE AND COUNCIL MOVED INTO SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE (REPORTED SEPTTEL). CREDENTIALS REPORT STATES THAT SYG RECEIVED COMMUNICATION OF JAN 9 NAMING DEL AND SIGNED BY DEPUTY PRIMIN IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA. CURRENT 33RD UNGA SESSION, REPORT STATES, HAS ACCEPTED CREDENTIALS OF DEL OF DK "EMANATING FROM THE SAME AUTHORITY. ACCORDINGLY, THE ATTACHED CREDENTIALS ARE CONSIDERED IN ORDER." YOUNG

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IT IS APPARENT THAT THE
NON-ALIGNED SEE THE DANGER INHERENT IN THE CAMBODIA
SITUATION AND ARE REACTING STRONGLY AGAINST THE PRINCIPLE
OF INVASION AND FORCIBLE OVERTHROW OF A GOVERNMENT.

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ON REFUGEES, WE ARE CONTINUING TO PURSUE DISCUSSIONS
WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND REVIEW OUR OWN POSSIBILITIES IN
THE LIGHT OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE. IN THAT REGARD, THE
RECENT VISITS TO A MALAYSIAN REFUGEE CAMP BY CODELS AND
OTHERS WILL BE VALUABLE IN DEVELOPING CONGRESSIONAL AND
PUBLIC SUPPORT. ALSO, SINCE MALAYSIA WILL BE PRESENT AT
INHCR WORKING GROUP ON 16TH WE WOULD HOPE THAT MALAYSIA
AND OTHER ASEAN STATES WOULD FURTHER THE PROSPECT FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASIAN HOLDING CENTER FOR INDOCHINESE
BOAT REFUGEES. VANCE
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